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MAGAZINE

Vol. I, No. 2

MARCH, 1919

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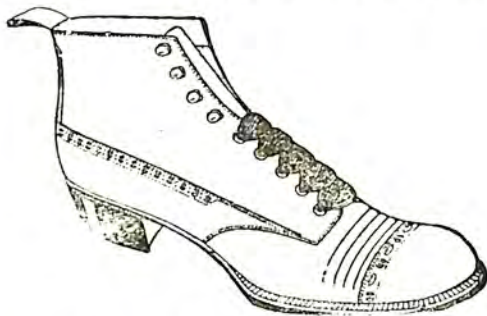
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Adelaide University Magazine

VOL. I, No. 2

MARCH, 1919

PRICE 1s.

Editorial.

They shall not grow old, as we that are left
grow old,
Age shall not weary them, nor the years
condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the
morning
We will remember them.

Our first number was published under the shadow of war. Those days are over, we hope for ever, but we rejoice that in them our University has played no mean part, for there are many familiar faces absent from among us as the long list of "brave and faithful dead" will testify. They have flung the torch of life into our hands, and we owe it to their memories to see that it burns as brightly when we pass it on. We cannot but feel a keen sense of our great unworthiness to continue their work, but at least we shall never cease to honour them.

The best memorial we can raise to them is to see that the spirit of University life is upheld as they would have wished. But, apart from this, we feel that we must have some concrete symbol of their greatness. We do not believe that these youthful dead would wish us to erect some clumsy and useless obelisk which after a short time no one would even look at; it is far more

fitting that we should commemorate them in other ways. A suggestion has been already made that we should build a fine memorial hall for the use of all the students, and that we should honour their memory by making the University union what it really should be—the link that binds us all together.

It seems that before we can settle any details as to the form the memorial is to take we must reconsider the position of the University Union. At present it is entirely subservient to the Sports Association. This is not as it should be. The Union should be THE society to which everyone must belong, and every other society should be a branch of the Union. The women have realized the necessity of this, and consequently the University Women's Union is the supreme power at "The Cottage," though it of course does not include the Sports Clubs. Were the men students to revise their constitution, making all the societies, including the Sports Association, a branch of the Union, the women could do the same, and, if considered advisable it would be a simple matter to unite the two unions. For the control of such matters as the University Magazine

some kind of joint society is urgently needed.

It would then become a comparatively simple matter to set working the machinery for erecting the War Memorial. Contributions could be obtained from individuals and from all the societies belonging to the Union, and the control of the building erected would be vested in the Union.

A building of this kind is very urgently needed, for we have no general assembly room for the use of the students. The Union Room is too small to be of any use except for small meetings. We sometimes make use of class rooms it is true, and we are even permitted to use the Elder Hall for state occasions, but we constantly feel the need of a Students' Assembly Hall.

kept entirely for the use of the students and under their control.

We would suggest that the hall should contain the honour roll, that memorials to individual soldiers should take the form of extra fittings or decorations, and that the relatives of University men who have died in the war should be given the opportunity of contributing towards these individual memorials, or of contributing generally to the expense of the whole.

Thus would we have a fitting tribute to the men who have fallen that we might continue uninterrupted in our work. Their sacrifice would be in no danger of being forgotten, for, while the University would be a "better hole" to live in, we would never forget that but for them the world would be a sorry place indeed for us.

Roll of Honour.

These laid the world away; poured out the
red
Sweet wine of youth; gave up the years
to be
Of work and joy, and that unhopèd serene,
That men call age; and those who would
have been
Their sons, they gave their immortality.
Rupert Brooke.

Harold Edwin Salisbury Armitage
(Acting Major)
Charles Ernest Bagot
Brian Brock Bayly, B.Sc., M.C. (Cap-
tain)
Joseph Thomas Barnes, B.A.
Willoughby George Bell, B.Sc.
John Wesley Blacket (Captain)
Joseph Arnold Blacket (Lance-Cor-
poral)
Ernest Otto Alfred Bruns
Clive Britten Burden (Captain,
A.A.M.C.)
Raymond Hadden Choat
Gordon Llewellyn Crossman (Cor-
poral)
Errol Cruickshank (Lieutenant)
George Campbell Davies, M.M. (Ser-
geant)

George Francis Davies (Corporal)
John Newton Davies (Sergeant)
Sylvester Sydney Day (Lance-Cor-
poral)
Frank Henry Dealy (Qualified for
B.Sc.)
Sandford Rhodes Delbridge (Lance-
Corporal)
Victor Knowlton Dickinson (Cor-
poral)
Melville Orchard Farmer
Angus Salier Ferguson, B.A., LL.B.,
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Anthony Basil McKellar Hall (Ser-
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George Russell Hambidge
Gilbert Aberdeen Harvey, M.B., B.S.
(Captain, R.A.M.C.)
Ernest Duncan Hewish
William Paton Hoggarth (Lieuten-
ant)

Louis Gordon Holmes (Captain)
 Leonard Charles Hornabrook (Second Lieutenant)
 Charles William Hooper, B.Sc. (Captain)
 John Gilbert Jacob, M.M. (Sergeant)
 Frederick Sampson Jeffery
 Wilfrid Oswald Jose (Lieutenant)
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 Ronald George McKail, B.Sc. (Sergeant)
 Clarence Roy McLaren
 Louis Warnecke McNamara, B.E., M.M.
 John Brier Mills, LL.B. (Major, Artillery)
 Harold Flinders Mitchell, Final Certificate in Law (Lieutenant)
 Harold Eric Moody, LL.B. (Lieutenant)
 Alan Warren Morey, M.C. (Lieutenant)
 Gordon Albert Munro (Lieutenant)
 Elwin Bruce Olifent (Lieutenant)
 Clarence Swann Padman
 Geoffrey de Quetteville Robin (Signaller Sergeant)
 Alan Chamberlain Rodgers
 George Selway
 John Mitchell Sinclair (Sergeant)
 Harry Burgan Slee
 Cyril Forster Stephens, B.Sc. (Lance-Corporal)
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 Eldridge, E.
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†Wounded.

Letters from the Front.

Gunner F. K. Barton, B.A. (Honours), of our University, and for some years teacher at the North Sydney Grammar School. At present he is attached to Headquarters, 10th Brigade, Australian Field Artillery, 4th Divisions, stationed at Flavin, near Dinant, in Belgium, being Educational Officer for 10th Brigade.

Extracts from Letters.

In the Field, October 31, 1918.

Three of us—a queer assortment—have “dug in” together in an old Bosch machine gun emplacement, widening it at the bottom for three to sleep—just turning room—and we “salvaged” some galvanized iron and made a roof and to-day we have enlarged it at the bottom end and made a place to sit for our meals. We’ve got a stove too, an old tin with holes in it, and a chimney, and a shelf burrowed out of one wall. It is fairly solid soil and not too crumbly. The other two have just gone out foraging for more conveniences while I write this by candlelight, in a cramped position and with an inde-

libile pencil, which I lick when I think of it. It doesn’t look as if it would be indelible without the licking. They plomp shells into the adjoining villages occasionally, and at night there’s a lot of firing. Last night a Bosch plane was brought down in flames. To-day my duties have been to hold a mule while it was shod, and this afternoon to oil the woodwork of a G.S. (general service) waggon, just the sort of thing I hate—oily and no satisfaction, and the wheels are beastly, and it was very cold and raining a little. The other two have just turned up with fire wood, so they are set for the night. My picket last night—I mentioned it—was not very strenuous. After “iced up” at about 7 o’clock, wherein I successfully avoided the heels of about 50 mules, I turned in, having shown the man whom I was to relieve at 2.30 the place where I slept. However, I slept peacefully on till reveille, and nobody asked me where I was, nor do I know in the least what happened, except that probably nothing did. After another morning’s holding mules

for shoeing, and an exploration into the village, which swarms with soldiers of all kinds, and where I heard an "official" report of Austria's surrender. I returned to dinner, which was a poor affair. However, we eked it out with some bully beef, of which we all had some with us, and then while waiting for the 2 o'clock parade a bombardier comes along yelling out for me, and tells me to pack up and be ready to go off to a certain battery at 2 p.m. I got my stuff together and drew some rations and found myself soon after 2 on a horse with 24 hours' rations for itself and myself and all my worldly goods hanging round my neck or in my overcoat pockets or across my knees strapped to the saddle. So I sallied out, and in about an hour came to the battery and reported myself. In the D.A.C. (Divisional Ammunition Column) they called me Battery Guide. Here they call me D.A.C. orderly. You can call me which you like in full confidence that I won't be it by the time this reaches you. I believe its not a bad job, riding back from the waggon lines to the ammunition dumps and telling them what ammunition is wanted and guiding it back. Otherwise, no parades, which suits me. . . . I have found a home here in a large tent with three decent chaps, one of whom have given me this paper. The other two have gone ahead to the battery pits to-night, and he and I had tea in state. We made toast and I cooked some cheese in my mess tin lid and called it Welsh rarebit, and I believe I have at last discovered how to make cheese straws. I shall certainly try again soon. The hard brown part that sticks to the tin, when scraped off, tasted extraordinarily like a cheese straw. At any rate it was delicious. My mate had some Milkmaid cafe au lait, and I had an A1 tea—the main portion being bully beef with Hun jam as a chutney. Hun jam is not made out

of Huns, but left behind by them—in a barrel at the cookhouse door. We saw a lot of famous places in the train coming up. Marvellous barbed wire entanglements. A whole belt of some miles in width seems absolutely stricken. It looks sickening. There's nothing to show whether there ever were trees on it or not. But there are trees this side and there are trees the other side. There are a few civilians in these villages. In the one where we billeted the night after we got out of the train there were a large number—some 2,000, I believe—when our men marched in. Two families I became acquainted with, the one whose water we draw, a large family, and one next door consisting of a mother and daughter of about 16, the man had been killed five days before and "un camerade anglais" had made her a cross of wood with his name and age inscribed on it. "C'est triste" she kept saying. She had invited me in and offered me hot water to shave with and gave me coffee—delicious coffee—and finally a basin of hot water for a wash, which I took off to the stables and splashed about in down to the waist. The tent I am now in is a large one and has a table consisting of an old door resting on two boxes and ammunition boxes for chairs, and is quite a home. I hope to goodness Fritz gives in before we have to give him another shove and move forward from here.

France, Monday, November 4.

I will continue my tale of adventure. You must first picture me sitting on the box seat of a G.S. waggon at rest on the edge of a high railway cutting. My dugout is just over the crest of the cutting in good stiff clay, and protected from the weather by an old curtain which it more or less wet through, on top of it and stamped in. It is then kept in place on the top side by a judicious removal of clods of earth placed draped gracefully downwards to the

lower edge—a bank about a foot high—and there kept in place by its own soggy weight and lifted slightly by standing on end the spade with which I excavated a chapel of little ease for my feet. All things considered I spent a fairly good night—warm or warmish and only dampish—not damp. It is a fine day, a light wind makes it chilly, but the sun is out and there are not many clouds about, so I hope for another fine night.

Wednesday, November 6, 1918.

We spent one more night in our bivouacs. It came on to rain during the afternoon, and was most miserable and muddy. I spent a great part of the time digging in with an entrenching tool further into the clay so as to be as much under earth as possible, as I didn't trust my curtain. When finished it was getting dark, and as rations were late I "turned in," i.e., took my boots and leggings off and arranged my blankets and waterproof round me so successfully that I was warm and dry all night. I dined off the tin of sardines—the whole of it. Next morning we got orders to be ready to move off to bil-

lets by 8.30. It was a job packing up, but I got my stuff on to a waggon and trudged into the town with my next door neighbour, one of the old 35th—a fearful ruffian, and we found we were billeted and pegged out a claim in an upstairs room, and here I am now. There are three of us in the room. I snavelled a mattress made of bagging filled with wood shavings, and last night retired to a luxurious couch with an issue of hot grog inside me. We had our first issue of rum last night, and I had a little sugar, and heated some water and tried to blow out the last of my cold, without entire success.

And now to-night I sit here, the other two having gone to the pictures, and outside the lorries roll by to the front. I have two candles, and the Paris edition of the "Daily Mail" (yesterday's) on the table as a table cloth, underneath are many crumbs and sprinklings of wetter food, but I have no cloth to clean up with. The headlines in this "Daily Mail" are:—

TERMS TO GERMANY.

Come to Foch with a White Flag.

Geology in Relation to Higher Education.

By Professor W. Howchin, F.G.S.

*"To the solid ground
Of Nature trusts the mind which builds
for aye."*—Wordsworth.

It seems reasonable to conclude that every intelligent person should have a general knowledge of the composition and mechanism of the world as a going concern. Yet it is surprising how few people could give, if asked, a rational explanation of the common objects they see in Nature every days of their lives; or, in relation to the most familiar phenomena, refer results to their natural causes. Ask some "intelligent" person how, he thinks, a high hill happens to be in a certain place; and, he will pro-

bably say, "Oh, there must have been a volcanic upheaval." Or, take him to a deep gorge and question him as to its origin, and he says, "An earthquake must have caused it." I need hardly say that, in all probability, both these explanations would be wide of the mark. This ignorance of common natural processes can often be observed in those who have attained a high degree of proficiency in certain departments of knowledge. A good deal is expected of a University graduate in the way of general information, and if such an one be unable to give a satisfactory reply to some question bearing on a passing phase

of Nature, his superior knowledge, as a University man, suffers eclipse.

Of all the sciences, Geology has, perhaps, the widest range of subjects. It may be thought that it is far too wide for the busy man of the world, or even the scientific observer who is concentrating his attention on some limited field of research. This is a mistaken notion. The objects of geological study are always at hand, no expensive outfit is required, the processes of Nature are in constant operation under our very eyes, and it is no abstract science but a series of object lessons that any ordinary intellect can take in.

A knowledge of the processes of Nature adds greatly to the interest of life. When the mere sightseer takes a trip into the country he may regard with an artistic eye the varying scenes of contour, colour, and contrast, but his appreciation ends there; but if furnished with a little geological knowledge he is able to link the present aspects of Nature with the past, and reconstructs, from infallible tokens, the story of its development. Herein the observer obtains a double pleasure from his visit, he admires the scenery, but like a privileged person, he is admitted into the workshop of Nature, he sees the raw materials, the tools, the efficient machinery, the finished article—which is never finished! He discerns the reason why one hill towers high above the rest, why a rounded hill is in one place and a jagged peak at another; the river in the valley is recognised as a noisy juvenile or, perhaps, a stream that has reached its maturity and is passing into senile decay. These are only a few of the points of interest that may present themselves to a mind capable of recognising geological facts when brought face to face with Nature.

There are few activities in life that have not some relation to one or other of the departments of geological science. Nothing is more vital to our interest than the soil from which we obtain our sus-

tenance, yet if a professional gardener or everyday farmer be asked how the soil he is cultivating happens to be where it is and what are its specific qualities, very few could give an intelligent answer.

Certain empirical notions prevail on these subjects and become a rule of thumb in practice; but it is of vital consequence to men who get their living by cultivation of the ground to know the difference between sedentary soils and transported soils, and if sedentary, what kind of rock underlies the surface and makes the subsoil. These are questions that should be asked and an intelligent answer received before any agriculturist or gardener buys a piece of land to make a living from.

The builder often goes blindfoldedly into buying a piece of land and puts up a building on the spot without a proper knowledge of the geological conditions he has to face, whether of stable ground or unstable, whether damp or dry, and it is overlooked that foundations that may be suited to a building in one place will be quite unsuitable at another, a knowledge that can only be obtained from an acquaintance with geological principles.

So, again, in mining, gentlemen who spend their money (or the public's!) in prospecting should have some acquaintance with rock structures and the modes of occurrence of certain minerals. It is impossible, in some cases, to forecast where Nature has hid her mineral wealth, but there are certain well-known laws with respect to the distribution of minerals which are known to science, the application of which will save waste of money and effort, if not definitely guide to the discovery of the treasure. Some time ago a few men living in the northern areas of South Australia clubbed together and sunk a shaft of over 100ft. in depth in search of a seam of coal which they believed to be below. Had they walked 100yds. up the creek from the spot where their shaft was sunk they could have seen the rocks outcropping

at the surface that they had spent their money to see at the bottom of their shaft.

All the physical sciences are more or less correlated, and whilst the necessities of the case may require that a student should confine his work, mainly, within narrow limits, yet a knowledge of cognate subjects may be useful in the way of suggestion as to other lines of enquiry, or may safeguard the theorist against possible false deductions. In the way of general information, a little knowledge of chemistry will open out a wide field of interesting observations in such subjects as the weathering of rocks (cf. building stones), the composition of soils, chemical properties of minerals, and the strange metamorphoses which take place in the laboratories of Nature.

Another allied branch of science is placed under contribution when we investigate the physics of the earth's crust. It seems altogether opposed to our intuitional ideas that hard and compact rocks, thousands of feet in thickness, that were laid down horizontally, should become bent, placed on end, overturned, or raised into vast mountain ranges, the crests of which sometimes peregrinate and travel (by push or slide) over their watersheds and become piled up on top of younger rocks. Yet these romantic things do occur, and the consequent rock structures form interesting problems for the field geologist.

There is also a close connection between palaeontology and the sciences of botany and zoology. There is no doubt that, in relation to both plant and animal life, the world is richer to-day than at any former period of its history. The highly specialized forms of to-day are the descendants of the more generalized types of the past.

As we go back in the geological records, the forms of life become more and more unlike those existing at the present time. The mammals can be traced back to progenitors which, as being oviparous and nonplacental, show a certain likeness

to the reptiles. The earliest birds also had reptilian characteristics, inasmuch as they possessed teeth in their beaks and had vertebrate tails. Reptiles, in their beginning, were modified forms of amphibia, and the latter, at an earlier date, branched off from the fishes, some of which, like the *Coelacanthus* of Queensland, possessed a primitive lung by which they could live for a time out of water, thus starting the great family of land vertebrates. What a field of wonders this department of geology opens to the comparative anatomist, the osteologist, and the evolutionist. A similar region of wonders is within the reach of the botanist in studying the past floras of the earth. Among the soft-fibred plants of the past were giant club-mosses, tree ferns, cycads, and many other forms long since extinct, and the student traces the beginnings of woody structure in the exogens, and, later, the dawn of flowers. No man can be considered a true botanist or zoologist who does not include in his studies the ancestral forms of the objects that he handles and describes. A mere systematist in Natural History does little for his science, it is the comparative studies of morphological types and life histories that really advance our knowledge.

Finally, palaeontology and biology are twin sciences, mutually helpful. The story of life's progress on the earth passes, gradually, from the simple to the more complex. Life is the sum total of a sentient organism. The development of the sense organs in the animal world is full of interest. In the case of the structureless Protozoa the existence of a nervous system is only a matter of inference, but as we ascend in the scale of life the elements of a nervous system begin to show themselves in nerve cells, nerve fibres, ganglia, a notochord which foreshadowed the vertebrate skeleton, the development of a head with a small gangliated brain, finally reaching the most wonderful organ in Nature—the

highly convoluted human brain. The coelenterate cavity of the Hydrozoa formed the beginning of a true stomach in the animal structure; nerve terminals, in some parts of the body, became sensitive to light which led up to the formation of organs of vision, and the development of a hand, in the *Quadrumana*, was the promise of the mechanical skill of the human hand and all it meant for a civilization that had not yet come to the birth. It is true that the full significance of these facts come to us, primarily, in the studies of existing life, which, fortunately, contains survivals from the earlier types, but it is from the testimony of the rocks that we definitely learn how these biological facts found expression in the gradual evolution of the organic world.

Geology is something more than a "bread and butter" science. It bears a similar relation to time that astronomy does to space. If our personality is utterly insignificant in comparison with the infinitudes of space, our moment of existence is equally insignificant in comparison with geological time, which shades off into the infinitudes of the past. We cannot have a proper perspective of truth until we can appreciate the significance of these two views of existence.

The Adelaide University did well to make Physiography a compulsory subject in Science—it ought also to be a compulsory subject in the Arts course. Latterly the Council has made an important modification in the Regulations to make it easier for Art students to take Geology either as a half or whole subject.

Labour and Learning.

By Victor E. Cromer, General Secretary W.E.A of S.A.

To most University students the University is, I suppose, a place established for a very limited and definite purpose, namely, the training of men to earn a livelihood in the various professions. Those who are able to afford the fees, or possess the ability to win scholarships, can secure in the University such training as will give them admission to medicine, law, teaching, etc. For many years the wage-earning class also accepted this notion that the University was simply a technical school; most of them felt that universities were no use to them, and therefore made no effort to secure any benefits for themselves or their children.

To-day this is all changed. The working classes, thanks to the rising standard of living and to the possession of democratic rights of citizenship, have gradually come to realize that education must contribute something to the enjoyment of life and the exercise of civic duties. Education they now see to be a thing concerned with life, and not simply with livelihood.

Hence the wage-earning classes in this and most other countries have admitted perhaps more than any other class in society, the importance of, and the need for, education—not simply primary, but secondary, technical, and University. "The free University" is a cry which always wins applause with working class audiences. That applause means two things. Firstly, it reveals determination that no boy or girl possessing any talent or ability should be deprived by poverty from getting the academic training necessary for entering a profession. Equality of opportunity, and let the best man climb highest—that is part of their gospel. Secondly, there is a belief that the University can give such education as will develop true personal culture and equip even the poorest for a more effective understanding of social, political, and international problems.

The Workers' Educational Association came into being to realize this second belief; its aim was to bring the Universities and the working classes

into touch, and since few workers could go to the University, the University must go to the workers.

The association's work is both extensive and intensive. On the one hand it provides lectures and short courses, arranges conferences and study circles. But all this activity is preparatory, and aims at stimulating such a desire as will lead people on to undertake the intensive work. The "real thing" is the tutorial class, a class which for three years studies some definite subject under the guidance of a fully qualified tutor. Each meeting of the class lasts for two hours; the first hour is occupied by the lecture, but the second is ear-marked for questions and discussion by the students. The classes are kept small, so that each member can put forth his views or air his difficulties. Each student is expected to write an essay fortnightly. The standard of the work of such classes is high, and must be equal to that of the teaching given to University students.

In order that the tutorial class may be accessible to all, the class fee is kept at the low figure of 5/ a year. A library is provided for each class, but the students purchase their own text books, and once having got into the way of studying systematically, they begin steadily to build up little libraries for themselves in their own homes. One of the most important duties of the tutor is to guide his students, both in their reading and purchasing of books. Generally the tutorial class student does not rest satisfied with reading his text books. There is no examination lurking ahead for which he must know every page of two or three prescribed books, and so he has more freedom to read widely than is enjoyed perhaps by the University undergraduate. Remember, too, that all this work is purely voluntary on the student's part. There is no diploma or degree at the end of the path.

no prospect of increasing his earning capacity in the labour market. He takes up the work because he feels himself deficient in his education, and because he wants to know and understand more.

The W.E.A. is essentially democratic in its constitution and government. To it are affiliated large numbers of trade unions, political, provident, and educational organizations. These bodies send their representatives to its central council, where its policy is framed and controlled. In addition to organizing classes and lectures, the association has set to work to supplement the meagre literature on Australia by publishing an authoritative series of text books and other works dealing with the history, politics, economics, and literature of the continent. It is worthy of note that the first volume in this series, "Democracy and Freedom," is from the pen of an Adelaide graduate, Mr. Elton Mayo, B.A., who is now on the staff of the University of Queensland. Mr. Mayo's book has been widely sold, and has caused much vigorous and badly needed discussion of our Australian democratic life and institution.

The W.E.A. was established in 1903 in England by the alliance of a number of University men and working class representatives. Ten years later its leading spirit, Mr. Albert Mansbridge, came out to Australia, and as a result of his visit the association was founded in every State. Mr. M. Atkinson, M.A., and Mr. Heaton came from England in 1911 to take charge of the work. In spite of the war, considerable progress has been made in most of the States: nearly a hundred classes are at work in Australasia today, and in South Australia alone no less than 250 educational meetings took place last year under the auspices of the W.E.A. The subjects dealt with in the tutorial classes cover a wide range,

and indicate the varied interests of the working class students. Economics has been the most prominent subject, but classes have also been formed in local government, psychology, philosophy, English literature, modern history, biology, music, political science, sociology, ethics, botany, etc. In spite of the progress made, we shall not be

satisfied until the inhabitants of every part of the State have been brought within reach of the W.E.A. and its teachers. The University must not be merely a building on North Terrace; it must be a body of teachers and students scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The Women Graduates of 1919.

Phyllis Dorothy McGlew, M.B., B.S.

Dr. McGlew entered the University in 1912 as an arts student, but relinquished that course in favour of medicine at the end of her first year.

Early in her first term at the Varsity she was chosen to practise for the Inter-Varsity tennis team, and was first player for the Adelaide team at the match held in Sydney in 1912, where she won her blue. She remained one of the four until the war put a stop to the Inter-Varsity contests. As secretary in 1913 and captain in 1914 and 1915 she worked hard for the club as long as she had the time. Tennis was not the only recreation in which Dr. McGlew indulged, she was also a very vigorous and enthusiastic hockey player, and played in A Grade matches for several seasons.

In addition to being a thorough all round sport, Dr. McGlew was always interested in all the societies connected with the Women Students, and was President of the Christian Union in 1914-15.

During the latter part of her course her medical studies occupied most of her time, but we must heartily congratulate Dr. McGlew upon the completion of a most successful University career, and wish her good luck for the future.

Constance Muriel Davey, M.A.

After a most successful academic career, Miss Davey gained the Honours Degree of Bachelor of Arts for Philosophy in 1915, and in 1916 was awarded the David Murray Scholarship for Philosophy.

Miss Davey has always been an enthusiastic member of the Women's Debating Club, of which she was chairman in 1916-17. She has always worked hard as a committee member for most of the societies, and has been secretary of the Graduate Branch of the Women's Union for the past year.

Dorothy Christine Somerville, B.A.

At the end of Miss Somerville's first year at the University (1916) she was successful in gaining the Barr Smith Prize for Greek, as well as the Andrew Scott Prize for Latin, and has just completed her course of study for the Honours Degree of Bachelor of Arts in Classics. Not content with this, Miss Somerville is now about to enter upon a Law Course, in which we wish her every success.

Throughout her course she has been a keen tennis player, making an energetic and efficient secretary to the Club in 1917. She has also taken part in the various societies which make up the life of the women students.

Ida Jane Carter, B.A.

Miss Carter is to be most heartily congratulated upon completing her Arts Course. During the early part of her student life she carried on the two-fold task of teacher and student. Even more strenuous was her final year of study, when, working by day on her block upon the River Murray and living in a tent, she managed to find time to study Modern European History in the evening. Surely such an indomitable spirit will win success in her new walk of life!

Dora Bewley Featherstone, B.A.

Miss Featherstone entered upon her Arts Course in 1914. Throughout her course she took an active part in the life of the women students, taking her share of work in connection with all the societies. She was particularly interested in the Rowing Club, and was a member of one of the crews for some time. We congratulate her upon gaining her Arts degree.

Dorothy Grace Kentish, B.A.

Miss Kentish has just completed her studies for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and is now undergoing a course of training in preparation for work upon the mission field in India.

Miss Kentish has always loyally supported all the societies connected with the University, and was president of the Christian Union.

She was a most energetic hockey player, and played in A Grade matches for some time. She was also a member of the Rowing Club, in connection with which she might often be seen exercising her prowess upon the waters of our noble stream at the rear of the University.

We wish her every success in her future work.

Alice Blake Pobjoy, B.A.

Despite the many calls upon her time, Miss Pobjoy has always found

time to take a full share in the life of the University. As an A Grade hockey player she was one of the strongest members of the team until an unfortunate accident forced her to abandon that game. She was also a member of the first tennis team, of which club she was both captain and secretary, and gained her blue for tennis.

In addition to sports, she was president of the Christian Union in 1917-18, and we congratulate her upon completing so successful a career at the University.

Anna Magdalene Augusta Menz, B.A.

Miss Menz has had a most successful career at the University, both academic and social.

Upon her return to the Varsity after a trip to Europe she was a pillar of strength to the tennis team. At the last Inter-Varsity tennis contest held in Melbourne in 1914 she gained her blue. As secretary in 1915 and captain in 1916 and 1917 she has helped to maintain a high standard of tennis.

Miss Menz was also one of the most energetic and efficient secretaries which the Debating Club has had, and she is now chairman of that club. Miss Menz is also to be congratulated upon gaining first classes in French, Economics, and Education, and upon being the successful applicant for the John Lorenzo Young Scholarship for Research.

Marjorie Isabel Collins, B.Sc.

Miss Collins was admitted to an "ad eundem" degree, being a student of the Melbourne University, where she had a most successful career. Since her arrival in Adelaide she has taken an interest in the various women's clubs at the University. She is also a popular member of the University staff.

Sarah Elizabeth Jackson, M.A.

Miss Jackson has had a long and

brilliant career at the University. Amongst her many achievements those most worthy of note are the gaining of the Tinline Scholarship for History in 1911, the David Murray Scholarship for Philosophy in 1911, and the John Lorenzo Young Scholarship for Research in Political Economy in 1918, the first year in which the latter scholarship has been awarded.

Miss Jackson also gained her Master of Arts Degree in 1911. She has taken a keen interest in all societies connected with the women students, and has given freely of her time and strength in assisting with the committee work of the U.W.U., of which body she has been president, and was elected as secretary, but was forced to resign that position owing to her ill-health. She was also one of the founders of the Women's Debating Club, and was both secretary and chairman of that club. We must heartily congratulate Miss Jackson on obtaining the John Lorenzo Young Scholarship, and hope that her health will permit her to carry out the research work in connection with it.

Ruby Davy, Mus. Doc.

Dr. Davy is the first woman to gain a doctor's degree in the Adelaide University and the first to gain the degree of Mus. Doc. in Australia. She has had a brilliant career, and we heartily congratulate her on her well-deserved success.

The Prizewinners.

We wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the prizemen for 1918. Miss Threadgill, who was awarded the Tinline Scholarship for History, also won the John Howard Clarke Prize for English Literature in 1917. Miss Threadgill is now studying for the Honours Degree of Bachelor of Arts in History, a subject in which no other woman in South Australia has taken the Honours Degree. Miss Tapp has gained the John Howard Clark Prize at the end of her first year at the University, and Misses M. Wait and M. Darnley Naylor have gained the Barr Smith Prize for Greek, and were proxime accesserunt for the Andrew Scott Prize for Latin. Miss Clark is to be specially congratulated for sharing the top place in First Year Medicine.

A 'Varsity Song Book.

During the last year or two many students of the Science Association have remarked that the University ought to possess a Song Book, which should contain the words of the best songs in the Australasian Students' Song Book, as well as others for the use of students when they congregate at the meetings of their association. At present we have only the Arts Association Song Book, which is very good as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough, i.e., it does not contain anywhere near enough songs. Consequently most of those songs it does contain are sung at least once every two

or three meetings of the Association, with the inevitable result that by the time one has been at the 'Varsity for a couple of years one has become quite tired of them. It would, therefore, I think, be a very acceptable thing for all of the societies if such a book were brought into existence. At any rate, as far as the Science Association is concerned, we would be willing to take at least 60 copies, and if each of the other Associations decided to take a proportional number the book could be published at a comparatively cheap rate.

Reports of Societies.

For Arts Men.

Are you an Arts man from choice or necessity?

If from choice then you will want up-to-the-minute information on Arts matters.

If from necessity, why then, get into the game, and make it your choice.

In either case you will gain by connection with the Arts Association. The old hands well know the value of the Association to them, and for the benefit of freshers they hand out the following information and advice.

The Arts Association is an aggregation of individuals, and just note that remark: being individuals, and not a herd, we believe in individual effort to promote the better intellectual life of the man himself. Therefore the Association exists for the benefit of each man who is connected with Arts work in this University. "No man liveth unto himself." Now, if you are merely going to attend lectures and swot for firsts in the finals—to bury your nose in a book night and day to the exclusion of all else—you are going to miss what should be to you one of the finest and best phases of Varsity life.

Did you ever think what a mine of information the other fellow is; what a number of different experiences have fallen to his lot; or from what quaint angles he may see life and its problems?

By working in the Arts Association you will see the other man at his best, when his grey matter is working on the high gear to place his views and arguments in the best light possible.

Come in, then, and make yourself at home. Join the Arts Association and wear the badge of an Arts man. Consider it the only possible badge for a Varsity student to carry on his hat. You will find the debates and free discussions an education, and if they do not exert sufficient appeal. Why! There is supper.

Join up, and get to know the members of the Faculty with their lecture-room masks off. You will be pleasantly surprised to find what human individuals they are.

Even if you can't make a speech yourself (did you ever try?), take a hand in the discussion after debate, there is sure to be something you will think of. Our syllabus will cover subjects of literary, historic, political, and economic interest, and the more men who take up the work the more benefit will be obtained by all.

Finally. Join up in a spirit of loyalty to

your faculty. You are an Arts man, then be a complete Arts man; learn to express yourself among your peers. We guarantee you will never regret taking up active work in the Adelaide University Arts Association. Remember! The Association needs you. You need the Association. Join up.

Adelaide University Law Debating Society.

There is very little to report concerning the activities of the Law Debating Society as it is practically in recess during the greater part of the third term and the whole of the long vacation. At various times during its existence there have been suggestions for continuing the programme of meetings during vacation. There is certainly a lot of valuable time wasted, especially as Law Students have their offices to go to, and consequently are in town during almost the whole of the time. However, in spite of suggestions, nothing definite has ever been carried out.

The last meeting of the 1918 session, as was anticipated, proved an exceptional success. Mr. Poole's lecture on the preparation of a case for trial, was rumoured as being something of exceptional interest, and the attendance of nearly thirty members was gratifying to the committee in having arranged for this variation in the ordinary programme of debates. Those that attended were not disappointed. Not only was the address extremely helpful from a practical point of view, but was interesting, and some of the events related as illustrating the various points had the added charm of being amusing. It would take too much space to give a full report of the lecture, and we feel that much of its value would be lost by giving a summary.

The fact, however, that this new feature in the programme has proved such a success is sufficient reason to induce the committee for the coming year to devote more meetings to a similar object. There are very many subjects of great importance that Law Students have little knowledge of, and, in most instances, have practically no opportunity of obtaining. We think, also, that there are many men among the profession who would only be too willing to help in this matter. We say this, because of their willingness in the past to do anything that has been within their power to help the Society. We should be, and are, very grateful to them for the practical interest they take in our welfare.

At the end of the law term last year Mr. K. H. Kirkman and Mr. J. G. T. Woods were admitted to the bar, Mr. Woods having also obtained his degree. Several others will probably be admitted before these notes are printed. Mr. Ian Buttrose, who completed his exceptionally brilliant course last year as a Stow Scholar, the only one admitted since 1910, will we believe, be admitted shortly, only awaiting at present the termination of his articles. Mr. C. C. Brebner also last year finished a very noteworthy course with a David Murray in Private International Law and a Stow. With quite a number being released from military duties we expect a boom in admissions during the year.

The Debating prizes for last year were awarded, first to Mr. E. L. Stevens, second to Mr. Wright. Mr. Wright is to be specially commended, seeing that he was only a first year student.

It is with a deep sense of loss that we have to put on record the death, while on active service, of five of our number during the last year. Sgts. Sinclair and Delbridge, Cpl. Hambidge, and Pts. Selway and Klauer have their names inscribed upon memory's immortal scroll—

"These have lived, and fought and died.
They have drunk full all that life can give.

Why weep? We cannot have more.
And we too must die."

The proposal for the erection of a suitable memorial in honour of Law Students who have been on active service was before the Society in 1915, and it is hoped, now hostilities have ceased, to carry it into effect.

With the coming year the prospects of the Society should be exceeding good, and it remains with the members to see that they are realized. Past students have time and again had the importance of its functions impressed on them, and to all freshers we would urge that they enthusiastically enter into the activities of the Society. Make a success of your efforts in this direction, and you will make a success of your future career. Speak whenever you get the opportunity, and do not be afraid that you will say too much. The Society exists for the benefit of students, but cannot exist without them. Come to every meeting even though the questions may appear too advanced. You have everything to gain by it. Not only so, but it will give you an opportunity to get to know the fellows, and remember that they are to be your fellow toilers in the future years. Many of the leading

men in the profession to-day have been men who have taken a prominent part, in their students days, in this Society. Surely that is sufficient proof of its value! And if you have any suggestion as to the better working of the Society, do not be afraid to pass it on to the committee. They will only be too pleased to put it into practice if it is going to help students in any way. If members will bear these things in mind, the value of the work of the Society will be greatly enhanced. The Society has just recently passed through some hard years, but the hope for the present year is extremely bright. We look to every individual member to do all in his power to realize that hope.

Science Association.

The year just past has been a busy one for members of this society. During the year nine ordinary meetings were held and excursions made to seven works of interest in and around the city.

An early start was made, when Mr. Motteram delivered the first lecture on "Some Recent Developments in Electrical Engineering," in the course of which he described some of the world's latest electrical undertakings.

The next lecture was given by Staff Sgt. Riddle. The subject "The Salt Industry and its Relation to the State" was dealt with in a very capable and vigorous manner. He showed the need for better scientific control necessary for the full development of this important source of wealth in South Australia.

Capt. White in the course of his lecture "Through Central Australia with a Camera" described several of his excursions out-back. The excellent views and interesting anecdotes convinced us that Central Australia, thought not an ideal summer resort, is something better than a desert.

Mr. Reimann chose for his subject "The Solar System." His lecture was one of the best given by a student for some time and brought forth a prolific discussion.

The next meeting was in the hands of Professor Kerr Grant, and resulted in the record attendance of 103. The subject "Reality and Relativity" proved very interesting and absorbing and it was the cause of general regret that the time did not allow the professor to go more fully into this important subject. Owing to the lateness of the hour, and to numerous requests the professor kindly consented to give a further lecture on the following week.

Mr. Sharman's lecture on "Electric Traction" was fresh to most members. It was a treat to the engineers and showed the need for specialists in this important branch of engineering.

A lengthy discourse on "The Production of Lead" was delivered by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. G. Symonds), who succeeded in imparting some idea of the doings in the underworld at Broken Hill and at the sulphurous inferno at Port Pirie.

The last lecture was given by the President (Mr. K. Jauncey) who dealt with the subject "The Size of a Molecule," in a manner most intelligible to all. His careful avoidance of all things mathematical called forth volumes of praise and lamentations.

Owing to numerous delays it was necessary to hold two meetings in the third term.

That part of the evening devoted to discussion, has throughout the year been (with one exception) a very weak part of our programme. Various schemes have been tried but without the desired effect. The responsibility rests with the members themselves, especially those who are directly interested in the subject before the meeting.

Turning to the supper we find an improvement. The programmes when arranged were well received and thoroughly enjoyed. The Engineers deserve special mention in this direction. The move into the North Hall, Conservatorium, has greatly facilitated this part of the programme.

The places visited by members of the Association during the year were as follows:—

1. Bagshaw's Engineering Works.
2. Adelaide Electric Supply Co.'s Power Station.
3. Pengelly's Furniture and Woodwork Factory.
4. Gas Works, Brompton.
5. General Post Office.
6. Adelaide Chemical and Fertilizer Works.
7. Adelaide Cement Co.'s Works.

The attendance at these excursions has not been quite so good as in former years.

The work carried on at the different places visited was of a sufficiently varied nature to interest most members, and it is hoped that in the future more advantage will be taken of the opportunity of seeing these works in operation. The society is much indebted to the proprietors first, for providing the opportunity, and, second, for explaining the various processes to the visitors.

Unfortunately, during the year, there was a continual change in the personnel of the officers of the Association from that appointed at the annual general meeting.

The Secretary (Mr. L. Crompton) gave the lead, but only after practically completing the programme for the year, his place was filled by Mr. E. Symonds, thus leaving the position of Deputy-President vacant, to be subsequently filled by Mr. Jauncey.

Resignations from the committee were received from Mr. E. Gaskell, who had taken a position, and from Mr. E. T. Rowe, who had enlisted. These vacancies were filled by Messrs. Sharman and Crompton.

After the third meeting the President (Mr. S. L. Kessel) sailed with the A.I.F. At the following meeting his resignation was announced and accepted. A motion was adopted placing on record the excellent services rendered to the society.

Coupled with the name of our late president was the scheme for the institution of the University Magazine, for which he was instrumental in calling the first meeting. Mr. Jauncey was elected President and Mr. Reimann filled the position of Deputy President vacated by Mr. Jauncey, holding office until the Annual General Meeting in November.

At the Annual General Meeting the following students were elected to office for the year 1919:—

- President—Mr. A. L. Reimann.
 Deputy-President—Mr. A. N. Dawkins.
 Secretary—Mr. W. H. James.
 Treasurer—Mr. M. W. Padman.

University Women's Union.

At the general meeting held at the Cottage on December 2, 1918, the following officers for 1919 were elected:—

- President—Miss Hubbe.
 Vice-President—Miss Monerieff.
 Secretary—Miss Harris.
 Assistant Secretary—Miss Nobes.
 Treasurer—Miss Magarey.

The new constitution has been submitted to the University Council, and when passed by the Council it will be posted on the notice board for a month to allow of alterations suggested by the Council being appreciated by the members.

We are pleased to be able to congratulate several of our members (Dr. P. McGlew, Misses Davey, Featherstone, Kentish, Menz, Poljoy, and Somerville) on taking degrees on Commemoration Day, December 11. The annual dinner in honour of all the new women graduates was held

at Balfour's in the evening of the same day.

On January 28 the women freshers of the Teachers' Training College were entertained at morning tea in the Cottage by representatives of the U.W.U. Committee. Miss Moncrieff presided in the absence of the President, and Miss Ruth Gault superintended the arrangements for tea. Dr. Mayo, speaking on behalf of the U.W.U., invited the girls to use the rooms until the opening of the Academic year, when they might become members of the Union.

U.W.U. Dinner.

A pleasant evening was spent by about fifty members of the University Women's Union on Commemoration Day, December 11, on the occasion of the annual dinner in honour of the new women graduates. It was a merry company that gathered round the long tables, and apparently past and present students found they had much in common, for the flow of conversation was maintained with unflagging interest. During the course of the evening several toasts were honoured. "The King" was proposed by the President, Miss E. A. Allen, M.A., who also welcomed the guests of the evening and congratulated them on their newly-gained honours. Dr. P. McGlew replied on behalf of the new graduates. Dr. Ambrose, a former student at our University, and a welcome guest among us, spoke of the good work being done in many lands by past students, and proposed the toast to our absent friends. "Our Returning Soldiers" was proposed by Miss Howard, and supported by Miss Collins, B.Sc. Dr. Violet Plummer in a short speech welcomed the President for 1919, and Miss Hubbe responded, bringing to a close a very pleasant evening.

The committee of the U.W.U. wishes to draw the attention of all members to the fact that a reunion dinner is held in the evening of Commemoration Day every year, and hope that the number of the members present will be considerably increased.

Women's Debating Club Report, 1919.

Seven meetings were held in the Cottage during the year, the average attendance being 24 out of a membership of 35. The club keenly felt the absence of many of the older members, whose enthusiasm, intellect, and wit were wont to shine in the years gone by, and especially of Miss Elizabeth Jackson, who until this year had scarcely

missed a meeting. However, numbers of new members have joined, and are gradually taking an active and more prominent part in the debates and discussions.

The first debate of 1918 was held in the beginning of April, and the problem, whether Science or Arts is the better University Course was hotly discussed. Debates such as those, when both sides argue according to their convictions, always prove interesting. Moreover, the audience generally has opinions on the subject, and adds new points and criticisms in the final discussion.

Another debate was held on "Should State Parliaments be abolished?"

Three short one-speaker-a-side debates filled another evening and a good deal of animated discussion resulted. The subjects were "The Use and Abuse of Imagination in Literature," "The Literary Merit of War Novels," "The Humour of Stephen Leacock." The speaker who championed Leacock's humour cleverly avoided much argument, and read out a few passages from his works. The helpless state to which they reduced the audience was brought forward as the best proof. It was highly amusing to see the next speaker, still with tears in her eyes, affirm in a choked voice that she couldn't see anything humorous in it.

All the meetings, however, were not arranged as debates. There was a discussion on "The Economic Condition of Australia During the War." Three speakers spoke on three different aspects of it, and a general discussion followed each speech.

At another meeting three problems of the present day were very briefly put before the audience by different speakers and then discussed by a small but interested group. The subjects were: "The Censorship of the Press," "Patriotic Gambling," "Strikes in Wartime."

An Impromptu speech evening is usually regarded as an entertainment, but it also leads to the discovery of unsuspected gifts of oratory and of wit. Timid speakers lose a good deal of their nervousness when the terrifying thought of opponents eager to tear all they say to tatters, is taken from them. Some of the topics handled at a moment's notice were: "Does the nose depend on character, or character on the nose?" "Which Professor fulfils your ideal and why?" "Suggest how the University Library could be improved." "Should we criticise our Professors in the new University Magazine?" "Are Women Logical?"

The final meeting of the year has taken the form of a Sausage Tea ever since the

Debating Club was started. Then all serious discussion is banned and instead of debates, there are toasts to all and sundry. Fried sausages are the chief dish, plus any extras that members think helpful. The committee is confronted with the awful task of purchasing enough sausages for forty people (two apiece) and a few over for luck. That means 84 sausages. A never-to-be-forgotten sight was that of a butcher's assistant, swathed in yards of succulent sausages, trying to count how many pounds of sausages there were in 84 sausages.

The 1918 programmes were cleverly drawn by the secretary and form another of those distinctive souvenirs of distinctive gatherings.

The guests of honour were Miss E. Allen, President of the U.W.U., and Miss M. Burgess, President of the Graduates' Club. The list of Toasts included "The King," "The University," "The Graduates' Club," "The Old Familiar Faces," "The Debating Club," "The New Magazine."

Debating Club Notes for 1919.

Officers for the year:—Chairman, Miss Anna Menz, B.A.; Vice-Chairman, Miss Phyllis Gillman, B.A.; Hon. Secretary, Miss Margaret Naylor.

Membership is open to any member of the U.W.U. Fee, 6d. per annum. Watch the notice board in the Cottage for notices of meetings!

Red Cross Society.

Annual Report, December, 1918.

At the beginning of the year the graduates' representative and the secretary resigned. Miss Hawken and Miss Mitchell were appointed to fill the vacancies. In May, £40 was drawn from the bank, £20 was given for Red Cross purposes and £20 to the Comforts for Prisoners of War Fund. During the second term a spindle of wool (12 lbs.) was bought, and that wool is all knitted up. At the last meeting of the Graduates' Society its members agreed

to knit up a considerable portion of it. We have taken a bundle of socks, scarves, mittens, shirts and pillow cases to Government House, and there will be another parcel of socks ready after the holidays. Besides the socks knitted with Red Cross wool, some thirty pairs have been given us. At a meeting in September the Red Cross Committee decided to send all our socks to the Red Cross headquarters at Government House. We showed our interest in the Red Cross by marching between sixty and seventy strong in the march in September, and a good many members took part in the procession at the Peace Celebration.

September was the month for the South Australian Red Cross Appeal. A carnival was held in the Elder Hall. Including a cheque of £25 from the Chancellor, we were able to hand over £66 18/ to the treasurer of the Red Cross funds. It was the largest sum of money raised for the Red Cross by the University students during the war, and we are very grateful indeed to the Women's Union for so much help, and for giving the supper. Lady Galway, who is President of the South Australian Red Cross Society, tells us that we must show no slackening in our efforts for at least a year to come, and our gratitude ought to inspire us to do even better at the finish than we have yet done.

Women Graduates' Club.

The last meeting for 1918 was held on Monday, October 21. There was a short business meeting at which the Annual Report was presented and the officers for 1919 elected. They are as follows:—Chairman, Miss A. B. Whitham, B.A.; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss C. Davey, M.A.; Committee, Misses M. Hardy, B.A., M. Brown, B.Sc., and P. Mayo, B.A. After the business was concluded the members were invited to test their knowledge of their University and its celebrities by filling in the blanks in a very original University romance. An enjoyable evening was brought to a close with supper.

A Rumour.

It has been whispered along the corridors and in the shadow of the stairs that one of the most respected members of the Faculty has taken to bowls, in fact

'tis said he is no longer a "green" hand at the game. Ah, well! what can one expect from such an artful Faculty. Oh, Doctor! Doctor!

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Sports.

Lacrosse.

For several years prior to the war the University lacrosse teams did very well in the premierships matches and also in the Inter-Varsity. Since the 1915 season, no lacrosse has been played at all, and most of our senior players have left the University. A few remain, and this year we intend to get the club going again. Matches will be arranged by the Lacrosse Association, and probably Inter-Varsity competitions will be resumed. It will mean hard practice to get the team into form, but if members and learners will get busy, there is no reason why we should not get a very fair team together. If there are any men who have played the game or any desirous of learning, they can communicate with the secretary, Mr. H. K. Pavy, or go down to the oval on Mondays, Wednesdays or Fridays, and start practice immediately. As far as is known now, the Inter-Varsity will be held in Melbourne this year, so there is a promise of a good trip for enterprising lacrossers.

Cricket.

University v. S.P.S.C. (Drawn).

The first match of the season was played against St. Peter's College on their grounds. Neither side had had opportunity for much practice, yet the batting was the strongest point of each.

We made 208; Jose (84), and Shanasy (56), passing the half-century.

Laycock who obtained four wickets for 42, was the most troublesome bowler.

As it was only a one-day match there was little time for the College to bat; however, they compiled 125 runs before stumps were drawn.

Our bowlers were decidedly off colour consequently the only wicket we took was due to a youth stopping to pick up his bat in the middle of a run.

Scores:—

—University.—

Lindon, b. Pellew	2
Shanasy, retired	56
Jose, retired	84
Steele, st. Addison, b. Laycock	42
Bennett, c. Rymill, b. Bagshaw	0
Brebner, b. Bagshaw	8
Raggett, st. Addison, b. Laycock	2
Harbison, c. and b. Laycock	8

Fisher, l.b.w., b. Laycock	4
Gibson, not out	0
Sundries	2

Total (9 wickets) .. 208

—S.P.S.C.—

Addison, retired	45
Pellew i., retired	13
Pellew ii., retired	25
Rymill, retired	20
Willing, run out	1
Wald, not out	4
Hayward ii., not out	0
Sundries	17

Total (5 wickets) .. 125

University v. S.P.S.C.

(Won by University.)

The return match against St. Peter's College was played on the University oval. Our team batted first and scored steadily. The chief contributors to the total of 203 were Jose (63) and Brebner (62). Fisher bowled very well for us and obtained five wickets for 35 runs. In our second innings Lindon gave a fine display, in which he was ably supported by the cautious play of Pavy.

Scores:—

—University.—

1st Innings.

Brown, c. Wilson, b. Rymill	0
Shanasy, c. Wald, b. Willing	27
Jose, c. Boucant, b. Laycock	63
Brebner, run out	62
Lindon, run out	20
Hayward, not out	18
Bennett, b. Pellew i.	1
Pavy, c. Wald, b. Pellew i.	1
Gibson, b. Pellew ii.	4
Fisher, c. Gun, b. Willing	0
Cunningham, run out	0
Sundries	7

Total .. 203

2nd Innings.

Brown, c. Laycock, b. Rymill	3
Gibson, c. Laycock, b. Rymill	0
Fisher, c. and b. Bagshaw	9
Pavy, not out	14
Bennett, c. Willing, b. Rymill	8
Jose, c. Laycock, b. Pellew ii.	0
Lindon, not out	54
Brebner, st. Addison, b. Willing	6

Total (6 wickets for) .. 101

F. Raven, c. Woods, b. Sandery	14
R. Harris, b. Sandery	87
F. Kearin, run out	25
A. Raven, b. Bampton	11
P. Hutchings, l.b.w., b. Bampton ..	0
C. Wainwright, run out	8
H. Collins, b. Pryor	4
Garbett, b. Sandery	1
Watson, not out	0
Sundries	44
Total ..	224

2nd Innings.

A. Quinn, c. Bampton, b. Sandery ..	7
H. Foster, c. Kelly, b. Piper	26
P. Hutchings, not out	33
R. Harris, c. Gillman, b. Piper	4
H. Collins, c. Fox, b. Clarke	20
F. Raven, c. Fox, b. Clarke	5
C. Wainwright, not out	18
Sundries	26
Total (for 5 wickets) ..	141

—Bowling.—

University.—(1st Innings), Tolley, 0 for 36; Sandery, 5 for 31; Kelly, 0 for 14; Pryor, 1 for 12; Woods, 0 for 19; Bampton, 2 for 16; Clarke, 0 for 36; Gillman, 0 for 18. (2nd Innings), Sandery, 1 for 25; Fox, 0 for 25; Piper, 2 for 18; Clarke, 2 for 18; Gillman, 0 for 8; Bampton, 0 for 18; Kelly, 0 for 4.

Port Adelaide.—(1st Innings), Kearin, 5 for 20; A. Raven, 3 for 12. (2nd Innings) Kearin, 5 for 26; A. Raven, 1 for 15; Harris, 3 for 27; F. Raven, 1 for 7.

The second match was played against Prince Alfred College on their grounds on March 1 and 8. The weather was perfect. Barton won the toss and elected to bat. We started well, Piper bowling Pflaum with his first ball, but the second wicket did not fall until the score was 157, when Hill was caught out after playing a good innings for 110. Unfortunately for us he was twice dropped before he reached 30. Our batting was much better this match, Gillman making the best score with 59 and Jones next with 27. Piper and Pryor bowled best for us. The scores were:—

—P.A.C.—

Gray, c. Gibson, b. Pryor	59
Pflaum, b. Piper	0
Hill, c. Fuller, b. Wilson	110
Walsh, not out	41
Jaehne, c. Piper	34
Barton, run out	49
Drennan, c. Kelly, b. North	29
L. Walsh, c. Gibson, b. Wilson	10
Elford, c. Sandery, b. Pryor	0

Waterford, b. Sandery	1
Piper, c. Sandery, b. Pryor	0
Sundries	14

Total .. 347

Bowling.—Piper, 2 for 58; Sandery, 1 for 55; Jones, 0 for 54; Clarke, 0 for 26; Wilson, 2 for 56; North, 1 for 18; Pryor, 3 for 35; Gibson, 0 for 8; Gillman, 0 for 16.

—University.—

1st Innings.

R. M. Gibson, b. Barton	0
C. V. R. North, b. Jaehne	8
K. C. Wilson, b. Jaehne	0
F. E. Piper, c. Elford, b. Jaehne	8
J. F. Gillman, c. Waterford, b. Gray ..	59
G. R. Fuller, b. Hill	8
W. Pryor, c. Elford, b. Gray	0
R. Kelly, b. Gray	0
L. E. Clarke, l.b.w., b. Walsh	16
A. B. Jones, c. Barton, b. Jaehne	27
C. A. Sandery, not out	4
Sundries	9

Total .. 139

Bowling.—Barton, 1 for 25; Jaehne, 4 for 37; Gray, 3 for 22; Hill, 1 for 16; Walsh, 1 for 30.

2nd Innings.

R. M. Gibson, c. Jaehne, b Hill	4
C. A. Sandery, run out	6
W. Pryor, c. Hill, b. Jaehne	0
R. Kelly, not out	14
L. T. Clarke, not out	16
Sundries	1

Total (for 3 wickets) .. 41

Bowling.—Hill, 1 for 16; Jaehne, 1 for 25; Walsh, 0 for 0.

Women's Hockey Club.

Hockey is a splendid game, especially for women who are debarred from so many of the manly sports. On the hockey field is developed the attributes of a character of the noblest kind. All those instincts which are inborn in great women are brought out—self-reliance, concentration, sure judgment, endurance and courage. The spirit of co-operation is particularly well developed. It is often thought that a number of women cannot work together with that same good fellowship as shown among men, but a little experience of hockey will dispel this impression, for in playing hockey co-operation has to be learnt first, and one will work as one plays.

The Adelaide University Women's Hockey Club is one of the various clubs

forming the South Australian Women's Hockey Association. One can become a member on the payment of ten shillings to the secretary (not yet elected) and so be entitled to a good practice every Wednesday afternoon, and the probability of a match every Saturday during the season, which commences before the end of the first term. All are invited to join and make this club a bigger success.

Last year the A team gained a place in the finals and will struggle hard to come top of the Association this year. B team also, if the members are really enthusiastic, has very good prospects, but it has no room for "slackers" who will not attend practices regularly, or give up their Saturday afternoons to matches.

Rowing Club, 1918-1919.

For the past year the club has had a good number of enthusiastic members. Eight crews were rowing. Some of these were composed of more experienced oarsmen, but the majority of the rowers were freshers.

Keen interest is taken in the sport, but that interest generally lessens when the enthusiastic rowers find that just as they are getting into good trim, those mysterious beings who control the rise and fall of our river, find it good to empty it of all moisture save perhaps for a little muddy stream which looks quite lost in the river bed. This unfortunate occurrence happens with methodical precision every year. However, we always keep hoping for better luck in future.

A kindly critic—who should know—assures us that we are now at that stage as a club when we should hold races. The club of course is only young yet. The only races held so far were in the first year of its existence—just before the war. We hope this year to revive them as we think it will add to the interest and the pleasure of the members. Some later issue of the magazine will, we hope, hold an exciting account of those great events.

Adelaide University Tennis Club.

The past season has witnessed a distinct revival of the club's activities. Except for a month's rest in January the grass courts have been in constant use since last September, and moreover a series of matches were played during the third term. The first of these were against St. Peter's and Prince Alfred Colleges, both of which we won, although only by a very small

margin. We then played teams brought against us by Messrs. Taylor, Lang, Thomas, Mills and Roberts, but were defeated in all except the last. This match provided a very exciting finish as the scores were equal until the last set, when Varsity scraped home by a couple of games. Gurner and Hylton were our most consistent players, winning their rubbers in practically every match.

Early in the year the Sports Association granted the club £15 towards repairing the asphalt courts at the University, if the Council would contribute the remainder of the cost. This they generously did, so that the courts are now in good order for play during the coming winter. Might we here mention that owing to the difficulty of keeping the grass courts in order, the right to practise on them is restricted to a selected practice team, and others wishing to use them must obtain permission from the committee. Practically the only way the committee can judge whether a player is worth putting in the practice team is by seeing them play on the asphalt. We hope that now the hard courts are done up there will be no more cases of indifferent players, who are not enthusiastic enough to practise on the asphalt feeling hurt, because they were refused games on the grass.

An attempt is being made to arrange Inter-Varsity tennis for Easter, but, up to date, the influenza has blocked any arrangements being made.

Women's Tennis Club.

The interest in tennis has been well maintained during the year, and some of the members have been particularly keen.

The Inter-Schools' Tournament was responsible for arousing much of this interest and also brought out some promising players. The Arts School sent two particularly strong fours, and Education also sent two. Science and Medicine combined and were represented by one four, as were also Law and Classics.

The preliminary rounds were finished by the end of the second term, and the finals were played between Arts A and Science and Medicine on the Varsity Oval in the third term. Science and Medicine scored a victory over Arts by three rubbers to one.

During the year only four matches have been played—two against M.L.C., both of which we won, and two against St. Peter's, one of which we lost, but in the second, with a stronger team, we succeeded in scoring five sets to one.

Late in 1917 it was decided that during the period of the war, one Blue was to be awarded each year for tennis, although no Inter-Varsity matches were being played. A selection committee was appointed consisting of Dr. McGlew, Miss Menz, and Miss Pobjoy, who recommended that Blues be awarded to Miss Menz for 1915, Miss Pobjoy

for 1916, and Miss Walsh for 1917. The award for 1918 has not yet been made. These recommendations were confirmed by the University Sports Association.

This year we hope to see all the old members keeping up their practice, and all the "freshers" joining in with them.

A Letter Read at the Sausage Tea.

Madam Chairman and Fellow-Sausengers,

Nothing that the D.B.C. could do could really surprise its friends, since the first idea of a sausage tea was exploded upon a committee meeting seven years ago. We oldsters are gratified to observe that our successors continue to evolve new ideas. I have attended every sausage tea, and, until this year, every meeting of the Society but one, and I believe, Madam, that this is the first time in the history of the world that the Adelaide University Women's Debating Society has had an absent speaker to reply to the absent members' toast. On so auspicious an occasion, I am proud to be here, if only as a ghost. I trust that the day is not far distant when the club will be supplied with a gramophone, not only that the efforts of the various Demosthenes may be preserved, but so that the actual voice of the absent speaker may be—ahem—admired; for criticism, you will be aware, should envisage style as well as matter. Besides, it will avoid breaking the excellent club rule against the reading of speeches. (I would like to point out that it is not I who am breaking this rule, as it is.)

Premiers, Madam, and Governors, and Kings, are accustomed to receive an advance copy of prospective addresses, that they may prepare their impromptu replies. You have done me a greater honour. You have credited me with the ability to answer an address neither seen nor heard, by a speaker whose name you have omitted to men-

tion. I thank you, Madam, for the me a greater honour. You have credited me with the ability to answer an address neither seen nor heard, by a speaker whose name you have omitted to mention. I thank you, Madam, for the confidence, and only wonder that it was not carried to the entirety of withholding the subject of the toast also.

In the circumstances, you will hardly expect me to reply with the minuteness of application of the "Dandies" preacher on the text of "Old Mother Hubbard who Went to the Cupboard;" but there are just a few words that I would like to take seriatim. "The old familiar faces." I must confess that nothing but the tact of the lady who proposed the toast saved the making of an exceedingly unfortunate implication. It is obvious that the reply is to be by "an old familiar face." You see my point, I think, and how skilfully the speaker avoided any suggestion of disrespectful treatment of her academic senior. "Old!" Well, I have just survived another birthday, and I must confess that the epithet struck me. "Familiar?" Respectful, I trust; friendly, even intimate, but not, not that! Though it is true that, so far as I personally am concerned, during eleven years of University life, I have evolved from a mere hardy annual, coming up again every year, into a typical perennial. Even "faces" is a word not without significance to those acquainted with the story of a certain genial mayor. It fell to him to welcome an alderman who had returned from a prolonged holiday. "Well, sir," ran his justly applauded sentence, "I say—and I am sure we all

do—that we are glad to have your vacant face amongst us again.”

Such, then, were the pitfalls which the speaker had to avoid, and I congratulate her heartily. She has, I trust, done justice to our merits; I am sure she has avoided the fulsome, for how could she say too much? I like the sentiment of the lines to which she refers:

“I have been laughing.” Yes, and growing fat, or at least streaky, as Hood says. “I have been carousing.” “Drinking late” (raspberry vinegar), “sitting late” (over sausages), “with my bosom cronies.” Yes; once we did. One’s mind goes back to the old meetings in the Common Room, with its disorderly, dusty shelves, its smell of the toast, the crumpets, the cocoa, the salmon and parsley sauce, that had formed the jolly, higgledy-piggledy meal. After a skirmish with Father Time, and guerilla warfare between Common and Engineering Rooms for desks, the meeting would begin. Sidda Warren, with her vivid carnation face, reading the minutes, while late members dropped in “through the window.” I have seen the team seated, with some attempt at dignity, on a platform formed by two tables, the chairman, clad in scarlet, presiding in their midst with judicial gravity. We debated on “Honours versus a Pass Course;” we put the case for Charles against that for Cromwell; “Are Posters Art?” we demanded hotly, and denied the thesis “that women should propose.” High council was held on the Referendum (not that we had votes); the subject at that time was not conscription, but the control of monopolies and trading corporations. What a long time ago! And once Adela Pankhurst honoured the Common Room at lunch hour, and the debaters were there, and they argued and remonstrated with Adela, for her logic was not such as passed muster at our Society, be her prestige

what it might. Nor did we lose the thread of thought what time Dan Mayo stole the sandwiches designed for the delectation of our guest. Such is the power of training!

I am looking at these things through the golden haze of time. That is how to-night will show to you, some day. One thinks of the old, familiar faces, to be sought now in many lands. There was Doris Jones, our first president in the days when we called our chairman by that “prou” title,” as Verdant Green would say. There was Dorothea Proud and Gwen Stevens. All these are married and abroad—Gwen in far Sudan, Doris’ books are eagerly bought in Sydney bookshops; Dorothea has done real and important work in the big outside world; some of it has been recorded in a book recognized by the University of London, and on her distinction the cachet of an Imperial Order has been set. Valesca Reimann is in Ceylon; Erica Prince is making Adelaide known and appreciated in Sydney, where she upholds the honour of our Debating Society, not only by her practice, but by her championship of its method. Millicent Proud and Hilda Walter also are in New South Wales, and Ella Stephens, our third chairman, is married in Victoria. Indeed, the list of the married is long. Gladys Ledger, Ruth Butler, both secretaries, and others. . . . We have had our losses in sadder ways. One of the foundation members, Margaret Shorney, will be known to most of you only by the photograph on the wall. Into the undergraduate world of our day came the tragedy of her early death. Margaret was a girl of vigour, of independence, of personality. Zuleime Head’s death this year reminded some of us of the frank and genial camaraderie, the loving and humorous simplicity, that helped to make the charm of life in the Common Room a few years ago. And last year

we lost Miss Benham. In earlier days the club had had some official disagreement with her, but she was pre-eminently the sort of woman of whom Lord Vaux would say: "The falling out of faithful friends renewing is of love." She joined the Society, and came to its meetings during strenuous days when ill-health was already upon her; she became the personal friend of some of us, pouring out that love, that inspiration of confidence, of devotion to work, that made her so irreplaceable a friend.

I am glad that once a year the club gives a thought to the earlier members. You are building on our foundations, though you must allow me to say that when I read your report in the Magazine, I felt that you have grasped the

design of the edifice better than we did, and that therefore you cannot but build better. "The awakening of dormant sympathies, learning to honour if we cannot sympathize, to defend a principle with enthusiasm but with moderation, to value adverse criticism, to acquire broad tolerance." Yes! That was what we wanted, though it has only become explicit to-day, in expression so graceful and adequate as to reveal what force the ideas have to the present members. We thank you for remembering us; we thank you still more for entering into and expanding our nations, and so giving to our undergraduate life its immortality in the University esprit, whither yours, too, will merge and swell.

S. ELIZABETH JACKSON.

Poetry.

Bacchanal.

Golden leaves adrift
From trees, with sunlight sifting
Upon their boughs, scarce lifting
In wind that softens sun beholden
Drifting, Drifting,
Golden.

Yellow leaves a whirling,
In cool sweet autumn swirling
Of winds from heaven twirling;
Each wrinkled leaf hath kissed its fellow,
Whirling, Whirling,
Yellow.

Blackened leaved adying
That death has found adying
And in moist earth are lying,
By ancient worshippers down trodden,
Dying, Dying,
Sodden.

—E. M.

Loneliness.

From a heaving horror of space,
There arose in the watches of time,
The first star to its fated place:
Serene it shone out, sublime,
And a Thing which dwelt on the earth,
Watching with vacant eyes
Saw the stillness of star-birth,
Saw the hidden pathway rise.

As the thin light trickled past
The Thing in its dwelling of stone,
Knew what it sought at last,
Understood that it was alone.

—E. M.

To an Old Playmate.

Where are you now, the child who played
with me
Through the long hours of many a happy
day—
Along the shore and on the windy hill?
The sea-wind plays there still,
But we're by hast'ning years borne far
away.

Where are you now, who down the dimpling
creeks
Wandered with me, with willow-rod and
pin—
Deep in the quiet gullies, where the roar
Of the wild ocean breaking on the shore
Beat no more heeded than the blood within.
Where are we now, dear playmate of the
past,
Who reigned as King and Queen upon the
hill?
The old remembered magic of that day
Makes me but sigh to say—
The child who played with you I am not
still!

—M. R. W.

Adelaide Medical Students' Society.

Annual Report, 1918-19.

March 20, 1919.

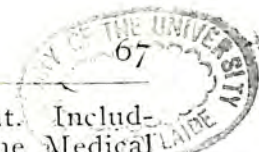
This year is the thirtieth year of existence of this Society, as its first meeting was held on March 21, 1889; and the progress it has made is satisfactory. In 1889 the members of this society numbered 24; last year, 90. In those days the Medical School consisted of the old underground buildings; you know the buildings of which it consists to-day, and it is rumoured that a Pathological School is to be added at an early date. And it was with certain regret that we read last year of the resignation of Professor Sir E. C. Stirling and Professor A. Watson, two men of world-wide fame, who have been associated with this Medical School since its foundation. Many students have passed through their hands, and they deserve, and are certainly offered, the sincere thanks of the members of this Society, past and present, for all that they have done for the Adelaide Medical School. And specially are we sorry to hear of the severe illness of Sir Edward Stirling, and hope he may recover good health.

The work of the year has been satisfactory. Thirteen students graduated in December, and have been absorbed into the work of the Military Hospitals and the Adelaide Hospital. We offer them hearty congratulations and wishes for good luck. Six monthly meetings were held during the year, with the satisfactory average attendance of 57, which is well above the average of past years. It was encouraging to note the good attendance of the first-year men. At each meeting one paper was given by a graduate, and two by undergraduates, whenever possible, and, judging by the attendance, this procedure was a distinct success. We wish to thank very heartily all those practitioners who assisted us by giving papers. The following were

the papers for the year: Captain H. F. Dunstan, "Work of an R.M.O. in France;" Major W. J. W. Close, "Medical Administration in France;" Dr. Humphrey Marten, "Hints on the work of *Locum Tenens*;" Dr. Lendon, "Monsters," with demonstration; Dr. Swift, "Medical Ethics;" Mr. Linn, "X Disease;" Mr. C. Richards, "Immunity;" Mr. H. Pomroy, "Treatment of Burns;" Mr. H. W. Florey, "Physiology of Digestion;" Mr. Cilento, "Some Functional Disorders of the Stomach;" Mr. Reger, "Diabetes;" Mr. Hobbs, "Physiology of the Ductless Glands." All the papers were well received, and the thanks of the Society are due to all those who gave papers.

At the first monthly meeting, Major F. S. Hone presented the presidential address, dealing with the subject of "The Prevention of Disease." This address, dealing with one of the most important aspects of medicine, was fully appreciated, and has been published in the "M.S.S. Review." There have been two issues of the "Review," and the third issue is already at the printers'. The editor and staff have had the usual difficulty in getting articles, and once again graduates have come to our assistance. We are sorry to lose the services of Dr. R. W. Cilento, our star artist; but surely amongst ninety students there must be some more originality. The editor will be very glad to see evidence of it. Members are requested to give the business of the "Review" their full attention, as we owe it to our graduate members and supporters to give them three good issues a year.

During the year a new list of the rules and constitution of this Society was drawn up, and was adopted at the third monthly meeting. The chief item of interest was the raising of the subscription fee for undergraduate



membership from 6 to 10%. The reason for this was to relieve the treasurer of the well-nigh hopeless task of collecting the supper money at the various meetings. The new rules are posted on the notice board of the Anatomy School, and freshmen will do well to study them.

During the last year fifth year men have once again taken turns in residence at the Children's Hospital, and we have to thank the Board of Management for making the arrangement. Also the Broken Hill Hospital has continued its practice of employing fifth year students as house surgeons during vacations. Great experience has been gained by those who have been there, and the Society is very grateful to the Board and Drs. Bride and Burnell. In 1915 Dr. Burnell, who was then secretary of this Society, drew up a form of agreement with the Broken Hill Hospital Board, that this Society should supply two graduates as house surgeons to the Broken Hill Hospital on the same lines as the Adelaide Hospital engages our graduates. The agreement was not finally settled, owing to the war; but every effort should be made by this Society this year to settle the bargain. It will also be our duty in the coming year to try and bring about certain changes in the curriculum of the medical student. A committee was appointed by the Faculty last year to consider some of our requests and grievances, but owing to military service, little could be done. But we hope much may be done now.

Now that the war is practically ended, it is well to place on record the magnificent work that past members of

this Society have carried out. Including the teaching staff of the Medical School, the total number of members of this Society who volunteered for service was 139. And to these men no less than thirty decorations were awarded. I believe it is a fact that the first and only lady doctor to gain a decoration for bravery under fire was Dr. Phoebe Chapple, M.M. Probably no branch of society volunteered more readily than did the medical profession, and certainly of that profession none offered more readily than the past members of this Society. We must never forget them, nor the service they rendered. Nor must we forget the price that has been paid. Seven men who died on active service at one time in their lives were members of this Society. They were: Major J. C. Wells, Capts. C. B. Burden, R. B. Lucas, G. A. Harvey, W. C. Shierlaw, M.C., all M.B., B.S.; Major W. H. Gosse, Lieut. A. W. Morey, neither of whom graduated.

The Council of this University will undoubtedly erect a memorial to all University men who gave their lives on service; but we, who have carried on this Society during the war, should make it our business to erect a small memorial tablet to the memory of those seven in the buildings of the Medical School. A complete roll of honour will be published in the next "Review."

The Society has been fortunate in having the services of a splendid treasurer. I believe that Mr. Watson has extracted a subscription from every member except one, and his balance sheet is a testimonial to his good work.

Law Graduates of 1918.

Charles Cave Brebner, LL.B.

Among those who had the Degree of Bachelor of Laws conferred on them last December was C. C. Brebner, who as a student has a fine record of academical successes. Although hailing from Western Australia, Brebner has become one of us in the common road of toil. In 1917 and 1918 he obtained Stow Prizes, and last year also secured a David Murray in private international law. Right throughout his course he has maintained a high standard, and finishes with a record of which he is justified in being proud. One of the most active members of the Law Debating Society, he helped to carry on the society at a time when its existence was a little precarious. A member of the committee in 1917, he was appointed secretary for 1918, but resigned the position when he thought he was going away on active service. But the doctor said No. A quiet, convincing speaker, he obtained the debating prize in 1917, and during last year members had the benefit of his sound arguments on questions under debate. He is a person who is not satisfied with a mere superficial knowledge, and lecturers can testify to his enquiring mind. Never satisfied until he has got to the bottom of a matter, a stickler for detail, with a sound grip of law, he is likely to become one of the leading members of the Bar in the not distant future. He will be admitted at the end of the present law term. As representative of the Law School on the Sports Committee, he has shown his interest in sporting matters. Cricket appears to be his favourite sport, and although not brilliant in this direction, yet he has found his way into the A's in recent matches.

Julian Gordon Tenison Woods, LL.B.

J. G. Tenison Woods, who took his

Bachelor of Laws Degree last year, is known beyond the limits of the Law School. Widely popular, of taking manners, and fluent in speech, there should be no obstacle in his path to a very successful career as a barrister. Especially is this so when, added to the above qualifications, is the fact that he has a sound grip of law, and is possessed of the ability to apply principles to practice. But in spite of his studies, and the call made on his time by office work, he has still found time to be engaged in many other affairs, many of which have been connected with the University. He is an active member of the Law Debating Society, and a member of the committee. He was one of the delegates from the Law School appointed to discuss the possibility of founding this Magazine, and also one of the committee of three appointed to draw up the constitution of it. Many of the features of that constitution are due to Woods, and he was one of the most enthusiastic in favour of the Magazine. It was only natural therefore, and in view also of his literary ability, that he was appointed by the Law School as their first sub-editor. Woods was also very keen to be away on active service, and for some time his services were at the disposal of the military authorities. He was hoping to go away this year, but the end came too soon for him to do so. Gifted in many ways, with a sound knowledge of a wide range of subjects outside of law, particularly eloquent when speaking, logical, terse, and with a fine delivery, a successful career awaits him in his profession.

Ian Buttrose, LL.B. (Stow Scholar).

One of the most brilliant law students that the University has had for some years was Ian Buttrose, who obtained his Bachelor of Laws Degree

last year. He was a St. Peters boy, and in 1914 obtained the Tennyson Medal in the Higher Public examination. Following on this, his four years at the Varsity have been marked by many first classes. In 1916 he secured a Stow Prize, as also in 1917 and 1918, thus becoming entitled to be styled a Stow Scholar. During those three years alone he obtained seven first classes out of the eight subjects which he did, and a second in the eighth. Butrose is one of those quiet persons, whose very silence denotes strength, and although somewhat nervous when speaking, speaks clearly and forcibly. Although a member of the Law Debating Society, he has not taken a very pro-

minent part in its activities. But when he has spoken, he has had something worth while to say. His articles (he is with Messrs. Varley, Evan, and Thomson) have a little longer to run, but he will be admitted at the end of the second law term this year. On his past performances, a very bright future is prophesied for him in the profession. Although somewhat reserved on the surface, those who know him best have always found him the soul of honour, loyalty, and good nature underneath. He enlisted for active service early in 1918, but remained to complete his course. He was thus denied the part he was willing to take on behalf of the Empire.

An Application of Psychology to Medicine.

Evidently Written for the "Lancet" (but rejected), by "Simple Simon."

The insistent demands of Psychology (too long regarded with jealousy) to be called in to the aid of Medicine have at length been recognized. *Corporo sano* is an easy matter compared with *mens sana*. The medical man soon learns to prescribe his nostrums, and to draw up a diet which shall suit the palate of his patient; the very skilled can sometimes hit upon the very vintage which shall be most acceptable. The mentality is also diagnosed with as much insight as can be expected; but now the treatment is less easy to decide. The book-list proves harder than the wine-list, for here the doctor is on less familiar ground. It is at this point that the psychologist's work is of value. Disciples of Aesculapius will be glad to receive the following typical book list communicated to us by a rising young physician of South Australia (a remote province of our Empire in the out lying parts of the Southern Hemisphere) who has used it with success.

First week of treatment.—Letting the mind down gently. Works by Ethel Dell, Gertrude Page.

Second week.—Mind to be lulled. "Just David." "Pollyanna." (In very obstinate cases, e.g., returned soldiers, "Jessica's First Prayer" and "Eric or Little by Little" may be added).

Third week.—Stage of acute self-pity, to be discharged by weeping over woes of others. The "Elsie" books, "The Wide, Wide, World." Confessions (anybody's).

Fourth week.—Patient needs rousing. This is a very critical period, and the psychosis of the individual must be carefully studied. No general prescription can be given, but the following suggestions are made:—For elderly Methodist spinster, Victoria Cross novel (preferably that alleged to have set a book-stall alight); jaded divorcee (or divorcee), "Golden Heart Novelles"; case of delirium tremens, "Patriot" or other temperance organ. President of the Liberal Union: "Direct Action." "Sabotage." (If these fail, get him to make up his income tax return). Member of the I.W.W.: Probate lists; failing these, the speeches of Irvine and Hughes will be found efficacious. Doctor (difficult

case, especially at night): Works of Mrs. Baker-Eddy, or the present article.

Fifth week.—Patient annoyed to hear he is looking better. Mild case: Emerson's Essays (one to be taken after each meal). Obstinate case: Degree 1, the Bible; degree 2 (probably a lodge patient), advise to make peace with God, and send for a clergyman.

Sixth week.—Patient returns to his wallowing: Hegel or Bertrand Russell; Thompson or Lodge, and "Science from an Easy Chair"; "Structure and Growth" or "Psychology for Little Tots"; Wells or Charles Garvice; "London Punch" or "The Pink 'Un"; "Horner's Penny Stories" and the "Sunday Circle"; all according to taste.

Reviews of Books.

"At Petunia," by S. Elizabeth Jackson.
(Published by G. Hassell & Son,
Adelaide.)

It is not often that we have the pleasure of reading a book written by a fellow student of the University, and one, too, who is so affectionately remembered as Miss Jackson. We came, therefore, to the perusal of her little book of sketches with a mind perhaps a little biased in her favour—but also be it remembered with a very severe standard of judgment, because her standard has always been so high for herself that though it has seemed impossible of attainment for others, we have tried to live up to it.

These sketches must not be judged as other than they are—just snapshots—clear and vivid, and, thank heaven! (or Miss Jackson), really Australian. The author is a cat-lover, and gives us a clear impression of the way cats

always seem to be laughing up their sleeves (or paws) at poor silly humanity. Miss Jackson, too, is a little feline—in this only though, that she can laugh at the failings and weaknesses and the delightful silliness of mankind; but in her laughter there is a true pitying kindness and sympathy.

Also (for which relief much thanks!) there is no sentiment, no tears. The poor derelict is pathetic, and charming. One could smile sadly at him, but not offer to read the Bible to him or give him a penny. (He would look so reproachfully at anything less than a shilling).

Miss Jackson has made fine use of her enforced vegetation. She has stored up endless impressions which awaken a store of memories for all of us. Her sketches are too good to spoil by pulling out the plums. You must sample the whole cake by yourselves.

The annual subscription to the A.U.M. is 3/- (posted 3/6). Subscription forms may be obtained from Mr. W. H. James or from the University office. Subscriptions will be gladly received by any of the Magazine Committee.

Contributors to the Magazine are particularly requested to send in their contributions anonymously. The

Editor is softhearted, and hates to reject knowingly the contributions of her friends.

The Editor cannot undertake to return MSS.

Contributions may be left with the sub-editors at the University, or addressed to the Editor at the Public Library.

The Peace Ideal.

At the present time the world's leading statesmen are engaged in the strenuous task of making peace. This is a task calling for much greater diplomacy, more delicate manoeuvring, and more emphatic decision than even the straightforward one-aim business of making war. A comparison between the present peace conference and similar gatherings in the past is almost futile. If made, however, one thing strikes the observer almost immediately. There is an atmosphere about the proceedings of the conference for which we can look in vain among the records of other gatherings of a like nature—an atmosphere of idealism. Largely the result of Wilsonian influence, it has taxed the ingenuity of statesmen to the utmost, for the driving of hard bargains has been restrained everywhere by the irresistible force of an ideal. A consideration of this ideal, its birth and growth, and a little cautious forecast, will not, at such a time as this, be out of place.

The war has become a part of us; it entered into our every action; the abnormal became our daily lot, and daily became normal—in short, we grew used to the war; not callous, not indifferent, but simply used to the war. In this there was nothing of dishonor. Moreover, it was to our advantage that the shocks and horrors, the intense efforts and the persistent toil did not keep us in a perpetual state of nerves. What we see is a beneficial adaptation of the people to abnormal conditions.

To such an extent had we accepted the war that our war aims had become to a large extent subconscious, inasmuch as the march of events found us idealizing the fruits of victory, in contradistinction to the very material purposes which characterized our entry into the war.

Always present in some form or other this subconscious element underwent a remarkable transition as the war progressed. In the first flush of righteous

anger, the nations, which now in distinction we term civilized, thought only of vengeance.

Belgium, the heroic, was to be avenged and restored. Serbia, the weak, was to be defended. France was to be saved, and the modern despoiler made to bite the dust. Men ground their teeth in agonies of impotent rage, and swore in their hearts an oath of enduring hostility to all things German. In those days we fought for the lives of one or two specific nations, and to maintain our honour. The universal threat against civilization and Christian ideals was then but in embryo. Evil there had been, ghastly, unforgivable evil, but the full scope of Hun machinations was unsuspected, save by a few; for the rest, the stimulus of avenging justice spurred on our efforts.

Gradually, though the language which clothes our aims in war did not change, the subconscious element underlying their expression underwent a subtle alteration. Still, in the mouths of our leaders, we fought for Belgium, for Serbia, for France, "and the rights of small nations to live." To these aims which may be styled definite there were added new and different purposes. These additions were the first surface indications of the idealizing process going forward in our attitude towards the war. We now propose to insist on the acceptance by all nations of certain moral international principles.

As the end drew near the necessity for defining our peace terms brought us a measure of conscious realization of our war aims, and caused, not a change in their expression, but an extension of their scope. More and more "peace terms" and "war aims" became synonymous phrases. Reference has been made to a subtle change in our subjective conception of the war. The matter bears two aspects.

Firstly, it is hardly correct when

speaking of the later stages of the conflict, to use the expression "our attitude towards the war." It was our conception of the form peace would take with which we are most concerned. The war as an end gave place to the war as a means to peace.

Secondly, our ideas of the fruits of victory altered. Broadly, the change had three phases: its effect was cosmopolitan, embracing alike both leaders and people. Whereas in the beginning of things we thought but in terms of revenge and reparation it was not long before we began to think in terms of a restoration, wide and all-embracing, of the happier days before the war. This was no moral cowardice; it involved no diminution of effort, no weakening of resolve; rather it was a stimulus which brought out more than ever the necessity for completely stamping out the German menace. We did not thereby abrogate our determination to avenge Belgium, nor all those our similar aims; but the new desire, the new end, this will for universal restoration, included, and was greater than, the distinct purposes with which we embarked upon this holocaust voyage of death.

This change, subtle, almost everywhere unconscious, and of human impermanence must itself suffer alteration, and let us mark the real character of our aims in the war for peace, as they stood when we entered the fifth year of war. This was the third phase which, while it was almost a reversal of the second, contained as did that second, all the elements of the first. Let us proceed to the examination of this apparent paradox.

To what do we then look as the fruits of victory to be? Was it a realization of the avenging spirit breathed in the ringing words of England's late Prime Minister: "We will never sheathe the sword until Belgium is avenged." In a measure, it was. Was it the restoration of the palmy pre-war days, with their gaiety, their ease, and, yes, their licence? Emphatically it was not. That

phase was passed; in substitution therefore we had an ideal of peace which, even if realized only in part, would make the world a far better place to live in than ever it was before.

When the time comes, some of our peace terms must necessarily be geographically and economically definite. In his present state of mind, it is only the material deprivation of territory and wealth that the Hun can appreciate, so thoroughly does he understand his own, and only his own, methods; but our terms will be more than a mere international partition of territory, with this and that natural feature as a bulwark as a guarantee of integrity. They will reflect the will that lay beneath our determination—the will for a brighter future. For some time President Wilson has had his finger upon the pulse of this ideal. Take but one part of his terms as originally formulated: "The free self-determination of nations." Nominally this, when guaranteed by the Powers, was to be a safeguard for the lives of small nations. Really it was a tentative endeavour to actualize, at that stage, a small portion of the post-war ideal.

Gradually this ideal became more conscious. We heard of the preparation for peace; of all that our leaders intended to do in that regard. One by one they gave voice to their conviction that in the adjustment which was to come pre-war standards will be of no avail. They certainly will not, because the peoples of the earth will demand something infinitely better than aught that went before. Who is there among us who has felt in his heart of hearts the stirring of realization; who has not felt that we shall have sacrificed in vain if all we get from the war is a mere territorial readjustment? If we but look into the domain of conscience there we will find a something which is prompting each and every one of us to do his part in the universal amelioration which is to be.

As the war progressed there was a very special significance about the state-

ment that we were fighting for our future.

More and more, atrocities, flaring up for a time, rapidly became as nightmare memories, and our fears, such as we had, were lest we lose the opportunity for the advance towards Utopia which we had envisioned, and which became more and more practicable as, living longer in war, we shed our tendencies to prejudice, to ill-will, and to evil. We shall be purged of many moral ills, and though the dawn of peace be clouded over with uncertainty, in the full day there will be sunshine of the brightest.

War is an evil, but out of evil there may come good. Let us then combine the knowledge born of experience with the enthusiasm born of optimism, and put to noble uses the material benefits that have followed in the train of war. Industry and invention have received an impulse such as years of peace could never have given, and in the new light which is come upon us let us endeavour to compensate the abuse to which they have recently been put.

Out of the war will come the priceless gift of understanding—of ourselves and of one another. We shall throw off our all too prevalent incapacity for making allowances. Greater than all, the diversified forms of union which have taken place among the members of our democratic armies have gone far to dispel those elements of inter-class distrust and suspicion which, in pre-war days, constituted a domestic menace of no mean magnitude. If we do not grip this opportunity for internal reconciliation with both hands, and cultivate this germ of true familyhood, we shall, nationally, commit a grave sin. We shall not miss this opportunity. The graves of sacrificed manhood will be a constant reminder of our duty. Furthermore, there are international forces at work which grow stronger as the war lasts. Avowedly the allied nations have poured forth their blood in the cause of Right; in ways in-

numerable they stand committed to the highest principles of international morality. The greater their sacrifice, the more fervid their avowals, the tighter they close the door which opens into the almost moral impossibility for any of them to betray the cause for which all have fought.

As with nations, so in a lesser degree with individuals. The improvement visible in the national moral attitude is necessarily a magnified reflection of the movement of the individual conscience, but from its corporate character it derives additional force, becoming something much more than the mere sum of so many minds thinking alike. The individual observing it cannot fail to be affected by it, and thus it reacts upon him. We may look, therefore, for an improvement in the conduct of individuals to one another. Even the Hun will, in the outcome, be affected and benefit by this improvement. Laying aside for the moment our hatred the kindest way we can regard him is as having been an ignorant slave deliberately misled and shamelessly misguided.

It is doubtful whether, in the absence of a thorough thrashing, he would ever have emulated the Russian as he is now doing, even in the preliminary matter of dislodging the monarchy. As things are, he will indirectly, and in time to come, benefit by the Allied victory. He has now, in a way, come into his own, and he does not, as might be expected, know what to do with it. He will learn, however, drastic though the lesson may be. When he returns to rational living the proposed boycott of Germany which is advocated in some quarters, will be found impracticable. As individuals we will find it difficult, for many years to come, to be even civil to a German, but nationally this treatment will not avail. It will be impossible to exclude so many millions of people from commercial or diplomatic intercourse with the world, and there is a strong hope that it will not

be long before the German will be fit for inclusion in the League of Nations. If, when that time comes, and he is deemed to be fit, we exclude him on account of his past, we shall then betray our present ideal of peace, inasmuch as we shall deny its universal applicability. More than this, we would be supporting a negation of the purpose of Christ's sacrifice, in that He died that *all* mankind might live.

If there be in the mind of anyone a doubt as to the existence of this ideal of peace, let him place himself in the position of the historian to be, and reflect a moment on the entry of America into the war.

In later years this event will probably be regarded as the most important incident in the whole struggle. Owing to three main causes, it was over-long delayed. The first of these was the policy, old as the United States themselves, of non-interference in European politics. The second, an intelligible reluctance on the part of Americans to believe that any nation could sink so low as Germany had sunk. This reluctance was not really dispelled until the Lusitania outrage. The third cause of the delay was the immense power of Germany in America. But when she did come in, what was the American purpose? For her no hope of territorial gain—her citizens wholeheartedly oppose anything of the sort. She will support no indemnities, unless it be on behalf of the stricken nations, such as Belgium. Why, then, was this mighty nation prepared to sacrifice her all? Let us put the lesser reason first—she herself, in common with the rest of

civilization, was threatened. For the second and greater reason we may condense the historic speech of her President at the declaration of war into one sentence: "To uphold the law of God." The law of God decrees that all mankind shall live. The connection between this purpose and our ideal of peace needs no exposition. To America was given the unique opportunity of undertaking, for a spiritual reason, a purely disinterested war, and unless the British and the remaining Allied nations cultivate this ideal, subordinate all self-regarding issues to it, and found their purposes in it, their aims will not stand on a moral equality with those of the nation which, if it did not save the Allied cause altogether, at least preserved the Allies from almost as complete exhaustion as that from which the common enemy suffered.

No discussion on the ideal of peace would be complete without some reference to the proposed League of Nations. It will be sufficient, without entering into the pros and cons of this highly controversial experiment, to ask the thoughtful reader to observe the undoubted fact that the League is the outcome and real concrete expression of the peace ideal which has been here under review.

Let none believe that because, as the war dragged on, we cherished this ideal of peace that we were weary, even a little, of the war. On the contrary, while we had great comfort, and much hope from a contemplation of this ideal, yet then, as before, the war was our only means to realization, and our determination was the more spirited by reason of a consciously higher purpose.

Our Common Room.

By "Bill de Newone."

The "undergrads" of the University have many things in common. A shining example is the Common Room. It is indeed "common" in each sense of the word. It is shared by all and sundry, and yet nothing could lay claim to greater rudeness of structure and lack of adornment than this gloomy cavern wherein the unfortunate aspirant to "cap and gown" is forced to spend his leisure moments.

The severe outline of this austere retreat is broken, however, by the elaborate and luxurious furnishings. One war-scarred slab of heavy timber held up by six smaller pieces does service for a table. Chairs, lounges, settees, etc., are represented by two primitive forms as hard and unsympathetic as the roughly hewn slate slabs which apologise for the absence of the carpets. Ah, but there is one novel, unique, truly elaborate, redeeming feature, a fountain or perhaps it might better be termed a cataract or waterfall. Certain it is that summer or winter one may see the sparkling drops of water falling, falling, ever falling, into the shining crystal depths of a battered bucket.

Then there are the windows based on the ancient idea of being rather for

defence than ventilation, for a few inches beyond a stone wall appears shutting off the view, and incidentally all fresh air. The lighting effect is decidedly novel, for in the dark days of winter when it is desired to penetrate the gloom, a switch may be turned and four fitful flickering gleams appear in the dark realms near the ceiling, producing an illumination only equalled by that given by a smoking kerosine bicycle lamp on a cloudy, moonless night. But pride of place must be given to the ancient and honourable method of disposing of the fragments that remain when the daily feast is done. This is the procedure. "Look out there! Coming over," Whiz! Swish!! Crash!! and the fragment deposits itself after an adventurous flight through space, either in the discarded soap box, most generously provided for the purpose by considerate authorities, or shattered into a thousand pieces is distributed over the costly carpet—or rather the cold hard slates.

It is, of a truth, a fine example of a "common" room, but as a society meeting place it certainly does not point to munificence on the part of those in high places who control this seat of learning.

A Misunderstanding.

One of our professors is of somewhat youthful appearance, but it gave him rather a shock to be requested by a "bulldog" in the Final Examinations last year "to hurry up and begin his paper." The episode was much appreciated by the genuine candidates,

and relieved the tedium of a dreary morning. We have known old Father Time to be mistaken for a professor, so we can only advise the youthful one to model his appearance and attire on that worthy individual.

Science Graduates of 1919.

H. J. Mongan, B.E., F.S.A.S.M.

On the results of the Higher Public Examination in 1913, Mongan won a Government bursary, and the following year he began his course in electrical engineering at the University. He was easily the best man of his year. He completed his fourth year in 1917, and in 1918 did his practical work, compulsory for the degree, at the South Mine, Broken Hill.

K. Jauncey, B.Sc.

Jauncey began his career in Science in 1915, and took as his principal subjects geology and chemistry. While

at the University he took an active part in the Science Association, and in 1918 was elected president.

T. N. Stoate, B.Sc. (Forestry).

Stoate came down to the Varsity in 1912, and after studying forestry for some time he enlisted in 1915. He saw two years and two months' active service, and won his commission as first lieutenant in the field. He was wounded and badly gassed at Ypres, and was returned to Australia at the end of 1917. He completed his course, and obtained his degree in 1918, and has now an appointment in the Forest Commission of New South Wales.

The Robin.

Communicated by another of our Naturalists.

This little creature has again made its appearance, and as the summer draws to a close will no doubt be more and more in evidence. No Nature student can help but admire its bright, energetic manner, as it hops in and out of the class rooms, or flutters off to its nest beneath the "Chem. labs."

Its sombre garb of black with the swallow-like tail, sets off the wiry little frame to advantage, while the beady eyes that gleam above the peculiar tuft of fine black feathers or whiskers on its beak give it a singularly alert appearance.

The ladies especially pay homage to this wee bird, and have ever been heard to declare how "sweet he is." It has a wonderful range of song, and can frequently be heard trying the pitch of A Classics Room in a manner that is almost

human, while its ability to concentrate on a run of varied and wonderful "notes" is really remarkable.

A close observer of the bird is led to the conclusion that it somewhat resembles the jackdaw in its fondness for bright and pretty things, as it exhibits a marked affection for a piece of shiny glassy substance upon which it seems to set great store, and its quaint habit of balancing this object upon its beak with wonderful dexterity has been often noted.

Most of us appreciate the presence of our little friend, it seems so homely to have it about the place, and it is the wish of all that it will successfully elude its enemies, and long continue to brighten these Halls of Learning with its presence.

Answers to Correspondents.

E.S.— "I lay (!) in my bed . . .
And I list to the song of the sea."
Why not change the name to "Ballad of a Buff Orpington"?

B.T.— Don't you think Tennyson has said all there is to say about the Holy Grail? Try something more modern.



Your Club's Requirements !

It does not matter what your favourite Sport is, we can supply the necessary material to make your equipment complete . . . If it be

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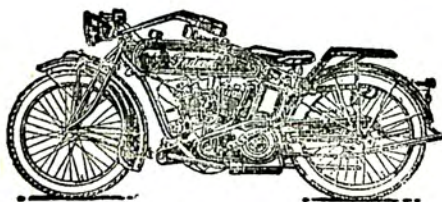
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